

Canadian to produce, use, transfer or possess AP mines.

- Canada established the five-year, \$100 million Canadian Landmine Fund (CLF), which is designed to facilitate universalizing the ban and achieving the Convention's objectives.

The Canadian Landmine Fund

The Canadian Landmine Fund is governed by an innovative collaboration of four government departments—the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Department of National Defence (DND) and Industry Canada (IC).

DFAIT takes the lead on initiatives involving Convention universalization, international coordination and policy leadership, monitoring compliance, educational outreach to Canadians, and small-scale mine action initiatives designed to build and reinforce Convention support. A special unit within DFAIT, the Mine Action Team (ILX), was created to focus on the landmine issue and the Convention. DFAIT also leads in a program that helps other states to destroy their stockpiles.

CIDA leads in the funding of capacity building for mine clearance, mine awareness and victim assistance through Canadian and international NGOs, the private sector, multilateral organizations such as UN agencies, and national level partners. CIDA's Mine Action Unit contributes to humanitarian demining training, landmine impact surveys, mine risk education (MRE) programming, rehabilitation and economic reintegration support to landmine survivors, and post-demining development planning.

DND, jointly with IC, established the Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies (CCMAT). The Centre provides an essential focal point for the development of new demining technology in Canada, and for linking Canadian industry and the

demining community. CCMAT serves as an assessment agency to ensure that only the most effective and appropriate technologies are deployed to the field. DND also supports stockpile destruction and provides technical advisors to mine action centres in affected regions.

A Special Ambassador for Mine Action

To coordinate this effort and signal the priority it is given, Canada appointed a special ambassador to deal with all matters pertaining to Convention universalization and implementation. Jill Sinclair first held this position, followed by Daniel Livermore, who served as ambassador from 1999 to mid-2002. Ross Hynes is Canada's current Ambassador for Mine Action. Within DFAIT, ILX supports the work of the ambassador.

Making a Difference: A few words about this report

The information presented in the subsequent sections of this report focuses on funding and activities that have taken place between April 1, 2001 and March 31, 2002. However, due to the cumulative nature of mine action work, there will be some reference to results that have occurred beyond this 12-month period (e.g. the most up-to-date figures will be given on Convention ratification). The emphasis in this report is on how Canada's direct support and diplomatic efforts are making a difference in the fight to rid the world of the threat presented by AP mines.

Canada's continued leadership is important to realizing the Convention's objectives. Together with other states and civil society partners at home and abroad, Canada's efforts in mine action are helping communities around the world gain ground against the scourge of landmines.



The Ottawa Convention In Brief

The Ottawa Convention is unique in that it sets out both a comprehensive ban on a weapon that has been in common use for generations, and a set of steps that must be undertaken to address the human suffering it causes. A state that agrees to be bound by the Convention commits to:

- immediately ending the use, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines;
- destroying existing stockpiles of AP mines within four years of the entry-into-force of the Convention for that state;
- clearing mined land within 10 years;
- providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation of mine victims; and
- cooperating to ensure full compliance with the Convention.

In December 1997, 122 states signed the Convention in Ottawa. By March 1, 1999, the Convention had been ratified by 40 states, triggering its entry-into-force. Both steps—the negotiation process and the entry-into-force—were accomplished with unprecedented speed for an international treaty. As of November 2002, 130 states had ratified the Convention.

Photo: Till Mayer/ICRC